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ship *Llandudno*, British, for Newport News, Va. December 31, bark *Isabel*, Portuguese, for Brunswick, Ga.; bark *Caldéra*, British, for Barbados, West Indies; schooner *J. W. Elwell*, American, for Philadelphia, Pa.; steamship *Parahyba*, French, for New York from Santos; bark *Coringa*, British, for Pensacola, Fla.; bark *Francis*, American, for Baltimore. January 3, 1898, steamship *Buffon*, British, from New York. January 4, steamship *Etona*, British, for New York from Buenos Ayres. January 7, bark *Ferda*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla., and steamship *Caprivi*, Norwegian, for New York. January 8, bark *Tentadora*, Portuguese, Santos to Philadelphia, Pa.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### CANADA.

##### *Smallpox in Canada.*

MONTREAL, February 1, 1898.

The present status of smallpox in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Montreal City.....	.....	240,000	July 2	0	25	14	11	0	17	0
Westmount.....	Hochelaga.....	6,000	July 26	0	5	1	4	0	2	0
Ste. Cunégonde.....	.....do.....	8,000	Aug. 27	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Maisonneuve.....	.....do.....	2,500	Jan. 26	a 1	1	.....	.....	1	1	b 0

a Connection with previous cases in Montreal seems certain although not yet demonstrated. Seven families, some in Maisonneuve, some in Montreal, are quarantined for intercourse with present case before it came to the notice of local board of health.

b Except the isolation hospital.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

#### CUBA.

##### *Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

January 31: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended January 29, there was in that city no death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

January 31: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the two weeks ended January 30, there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

February 5: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended February 3 there were in that city 1 death from yellow fever and 17 deaths from smallpox.

February 5: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports

that during the week ended February 3 there was in the city of Regla no death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

January 31 : The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended January 29 there were in that city 50 cases of smallpox and 5 deaths therefrom, and several cases of yellow fever, concerning which it is impossible to obtain correct statistics.

January 29 : The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the two weeks ended January 29 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

*Sanitary reports from Habana.*

HABANA, *February 4, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of January, 1898:

The mortality still remains high above a normal death rate, but the records show a comparative decrease; the mortality for the past four months being given in the following statement: October, 1897, 2,272 deaths; November, 1897, 2,317 deaths; December, 1897, 2,176 deaths; January, 1898, 2,062 deaths.

The causes for the January decrease are, first, the decrease in the population by the heavy death rate of previous months, and second, food has become more plentiful, and as a result there are fewer deaths from diseases caused by insufficient and unfit food products. Yellow fever caused but 3 deaths outside of the military hospitals.

Enteric fever shows a steady decrease compared with preceding months. Smallpox is increasing rapidly, and for the first time this winter deaths are occurring among the Spanish soldiers, but the majority of the deaths are among the poorer classes. The hospital known as the Quinta del Rey, and used for the care of pauper patients, should be credited with about half the deaths from this disease.

Passengers to the United States are not given certificates unless they present evidence of immunity to smallpox.

This action on my part has caused some annoyance to the tourists here, but it is a significant fact that vaccinations performed at this office are rarely ever unsuccessful, and it must be also stated that a large majority of the traveling public commend the safety precautions practiced.

If this office has been established at this danger point to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States and at the same time advance safe passenger traffic from this port, so essential to the successful conduct of all transportation companies, then the careful administration of the work here is absolutely necessary.

It is with pleasure that I record the fact that it is impossible to obtain passage over the Plant Line of steamships without a certificate from this office, it being evident that this company appreciates the safeguards which the Service places around their vessels. Not until some contagious or infectious disease develops on a vessel in transit to the United States, resulting in serious detention to said vessel, will the precautions be thoroughly understood. During the month there were over 600 persons vaccinated in this office.

The following table will show the harbor work performed: